

report in 1943. The following information on its status in Boulder and Larimer counties is probably indicative of its success throughout eastern Colorado.

I reported the first breeding record from Boulder County (1948) in a plains cottonwood river bottom (Condor, 51, 1949:97). In censusing this same area in the spring of 1951, seven nesting pairs were observed, although the original nest cavity was unoccupied. On St. Vrain Creek, twelve miles north of the Boulder site, another active nest was observed in 1951 in a cottonwood grove.

The history of the bird's establishment in Larimer County is more complete. In the Fort Collins region in the Christmas period of 1947 no Starlings were reported. In 1948 flocks arriving on December 23 totaled 483 individuals. In 1949 around Fort Collins 243 were counted on December 29, while 42 were seen on December 29, 1950. Breeding records show a similar trend. At a cottonwood river bottom three miles southeast of Fort Collins, no Starlings were observed in the spring of 1949. In 1950 Starlings were seen in this area on six out of seventeen spring field trips, but there were no nesting records. The following spring, however, four nesting pairs were established in the same area. Another active nest was noted in a cottonwood grove at the entrance to Spring Canyon, four miles southwest of Fort Collins, in 1951.

In most cases nest cavities occupied were known to have been used in past years by either Red-shafted Flickers or Red-headed Woodpeckers.—R. G. BEIDLEMAN, *Department of Zoology, Colorado A. and M. College, Fort Collins, Colorado, November 19, 1951.*

Additional Bird Records for Nevada.—In the years 1948 through 1951 many field observations of birds were made by the author in the northern half of Nevada. The few presented below are the more unusual of these observations, and they provide additions to the cumulative knowledge of occurrence of Nevada birds as represented in papers by Linsdale (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936), Alcorn (Condor, 48, 1946:129-138), Gabrielson (Condor, 51, 1949:179-187), Marshall (Condor, 53, 1951:157-158) and Linsdale (Condor, 53, 1951:228-249).

Falco peregrinus. Peregrine Falcon. On June 23, 1949, a nest was found in a 200-foot cliff along the North Fork of the Humboldt River in Elko County. Both adults remained in the vicinity of the nest.

Charadrius alexandrinus. Snowy Plover. Since Linsdale (*op. cit.*, 1951:233) still lists the Snowy Plover as a "transient," it should be of interest that one downy young was seen with a flock of 35 or 40 adults on mud flats at the edge of Fernley Sink in Lyon County on August 30, 1949. In Pershing County, on this same date, a flock of about 300 adults was seen in Toulon Sink. Observation of this downy young provides the first evidence of the breeding of this species in Nevada. Marshall (*op. cit.*, 1951:157) reported large numbers in the Carson Sink in recent summers, and recent correspondence with him revealed that he has nesting records for that area for 1951 which he has not yet published.

Sphyrapicus thyroideus. Williamson Sapsucker. A pair with a nest hole at a height of about 28 feet on the north side of a tall alder was found near Twin Bridges on the South Fork of the Humboldt River, Elko County, on June 21, 1949.

Cyanocitta stelleri. Steller Jay. Two were seen on the east slope of the Desatoya Mountains, Lander County, on June 24, 1949.

Parus atricapillus. Black-capped Chickadee. At noon on October 10, 1950, several of these chickadees were watched at close range about picnic tables in the municipal park at Fallon, Churchill County. Since I was then unaware of the unusualness of this observation, no attempt was made to count them.—FRED G. EVENDEN, JR., *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento, California, May 25, 1951.*

The Types of Lambrecht's Fossil Bird Genera.—In his *Handbuch der Palaeornithologie* (1933) the late Kálmán Lambrecht erected 29 new generic names for fossil birds. With few exceptions designation of the type species was omitted, although the publication appeared after December 31, 1930, the date from which the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature require such designation. The genera for which Lambrecht designated the types are as follows:

Parascaniornis, p. 335, fig. 116. Type *Parascaniornis stensioi* Lambrecht, 1933, designated on p. 338.

Rallicrex, p. 463. Type *Rallicrex kolozsvárens* Lambrecht under the new genus—new species convention (see Opinion 7, International Rules).

Pliogrus, p. 522. Type *Pliogrus germanicus* Lambrecht, under the same convention.

The following genera are monotypic and take their only included species as types:

Paracorax, p. 292, fig. 104C. Type *Phalacrocorax destefanii* Regalia, 1902.

Proardea, p. 311. Type *Ardea amissa* Milne-Edwards, 1891.

Palaeoaramides, p. 462. Type *Rallus christyi* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Paraortygometra, p. 462. Type *Rallus porzanoides* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Pararallus, p. 466. Type *Rallus dispar* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Miorallus, p. 466. Type *Rallus major* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Fulicaetornis, p. 479. Type *Aletornis venustus* Marsh, 1872.

Miofulica, p. 480. Type *Fulica deyardini* Van Beneden, 1872.

Moreno-merceratia, p. 512, fig. 149D. Type *Palaeociconia cristata* Moreno and Mercerate, 1891.

Problearica, p. 519. Type *Grus problematicus* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Paragrus, p. 520. Type *Gallinuloides prentici* Loomis, 1906.

Gerandia, p. 602. Type *Columba calcaria* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Archeopsittacus, p. 609. Type *Psittacus verreauxi* Milne-Edwards, 1870.

Paratrogon, p. 626. Type *Trogon gallicus* Milne-Edwards, 1871. This new generic name was omitted from the Zoological Record.

Miocorax, p. 636. This name for a crow is preoccupied by Lambrecht's use of the same name for a cormorant on p. 291. It was corrected under Druckfehler, p. 1024, to read *Miocorvus*. The correction was overlooked by the editor of the Zoological Record. Type *Corvus larteti* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

The following genera were treated as polytypic by Lambrecht (1933). As first reviser I fix their types as follows:

Oligocorax, p. 290, fig. 104A, 104B. Although designated as a new genus, this name really dates from Lambrecht, 1931 (Proc. VII Ornith. Congr. Amsterdam, 1930:80). Type *Graculus littoralis* Milne-Edwards, 1868.

Miocorax, p. 291, fig. 178. Type *Phalacrocorax femoralis* Miller, 1929.

Australocorax, p. 293, fig. 104E. Contains two species according to Lambrecht (1933), but the name really dates from Lambrecht's paper given at the Amsterdam Congress (1931). In this place it is monotypic, and the type is *Phalacrocorax vetustus* De Vis, 1906.

Aquilavus, p. 407. Type *Aquila depredator* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Archaeophasianus, p. 438. Type *Phasianus roberti* Stone, 1915.

Miophasianus, p. 439. Type *Phasianus altus* Milne-Edwards, 1871. This new generic name was omitted from the Zoological Record.

Miogallus, p. 442. Type *Gallus longaevus* v. Ammon, 1918, the other included form being a species inquirenda.

Quercyrallus, p. 461. Type *Rallus arenarius* Milne-Edwards, 1891.

Protogrus, p. 520. Type *Aletornis nobilis* Marsh, 1872.

Palaeopicus, p. 629, fig. 172A. Type *Picus archiaci* Milne-Edwards, 1871.—PIERCE BRODKORB, Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, November 17, 1951.

Occurrence of the Skua in Southern California.—On April 4, 1951, I observed an immature Skua (*Catharacta skua*), at 4:30 p.m., resting on the beach just north of the Santa Monica pier, Santa Monica, California. The bird was sitting apart from a large group of California and Heermann gulls. It seemed tired, as when forced to fly it would make a short circle and then on landing sit down in the sand again. The Skua stayed on the beach with the gulls and would not stand up for more than a few minutes in the course of the entire half hour it was observed. The gulls did not show fear of the Skua's presence.—WILLIAM R. LASKY, Santa Monica, California, July 30, 1951.